

VOL. XLIII, NO. 13,380.

DROWNED AT A LAUNCH.

MANY LIVES LOST NEAR GLASGOW.
A STEAMER LEAVES THE STAYS AND CAPSIZES—
FORTY-ONE BODIES RECOVERED.

A steamer intended for the coasting trade was launched from a yard on the Clyde a few miles from Glasgow yesterday. The vessel left the stays at a fast rate and was capsized by the top-weight and the force of the tide. Scores of persons were thrown into the water and fifty or more were carried down with the steamer, which sank. The scenes that followed were heartrending. Every effort was made to rescue those in the water, but many lives were lost. The number of those who were drowned is not known, but up to tonight yesterday a forty-one bodies had been recovered, and a diver thought that there were as many more in the vessel.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

SCENES IN THE RIVER—THE WORK OF THE DIVERS.
—CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

GLASGOW, July 3.—A terrible accident occurred in the river Clyde near this city today by which many lives were lost—how many is not yet known. Preparations had been made at Renfrew, about five miles west of this city, where there are extensive shipbuilding works, for the launching of a steaming ship named the Daphne, intended for the coasting trade. The vessel was of 500 tons burden and had all of her machinery on board.

The launching took place early this afternoon in the presence of a considerable crowd of spectators. There were about 200 workmen on the steamer, it is said, when she left the ways. Her motion was very fast and when she plunged into the water she rolled from side to side. Those on board, fearing that she would capsize, ran to and fro in terror. The vessel finally heeled over and nearly disappeared beneath the water in the middle of the river, throwing many persons overboard. Those who had maintained their positions on the motion of the steamer not submerged did their utmost to rescue those in the water, but finally the vessel turned upside down and disappeared from sight, throwing all on the deck into the river.

THE WORK OF THE RESCUERS.
The scene that followed was heartrending. Scores of men were struggling in the water and shrieking wildly for help, not a few of whom were bruised and covered with blood, having been struck by debris. Many swam to the shore and others were rescued by the boats which started to their assistance when the accident was observed. Several of those who were taken from the water alive were so exhausted that it was necessary to remove them to an infirmary. It soon became known that there were about fifty persons below in the Daphne when she capsized, all of whom are thought to have perished. Their bodies are supposed to be in the steamer. The total loss of life is not known at this hour, estimates varying from sixty to one hundred.

After the accident the wildest reports flew from mouth to mouth in this city in regard to the extent of the disaster, and great excitement prevailed. Crowds of people hurried to the scene to search for relatives and friends—hundreds were led thither by curiosity. Steamers were sent immediately to drag the river bed and to search elsewhere for the bodies of the victims, and tugs were dispatched to raise the capsized vessel. Divers were employed to look for bodies, several of which were brought to the foot of the ways. The accident caused a suspension of navigation in the Clyde.

This evening the accounts of the number of persons on board the ill-fated vessel and of the number of persons drowned continue to vary widely. Fifty-two names are published as those of missing persons. As visitors were admitted to view the launch it is believed that some of them whose names are at present unknown are among the missing. Many dead bodies are visible through the port-holes of the ship. There was a rapid ebb tide, and it is feared that many bodies were carried to sea. There was a large number of boys on board. The foreman journey, who had charge of twenty workmen, says he has seen only three of his men since the accident. The passage by the sunken ship is unimpeded for small vessels, but is dangerous for large Atlantic steamers.

A number of men at a ship-yard on the opposite side of the river, who witnessed the disaster and who were unable to render any assistance at the time, say that the vessel capsized in about three minutes. They immediately set to work to help the people struggling in the water. They say that some of the men on the Daphne jumped overboard and others were thrown from the deck and crushed many unfortunate men struggling in the water. A number of swimmers were visible directly after the capsizing, but many of them were afterwards seen to sink. Six men were seen clinging together. Four endeavored to climb upon the steamer as she was sinking, but were forced to desert or a rush of steam from a port-hole. Some climbed upon the keel just before the ship was submerged.

According to statements of witnesses and survivors of the disaster, the vessel left the ways rapidly, causing her stern, which entered first, to sink deep in the water. She was then caught by the strong current of the river, by which, as well as her top-weight, she was made to heel over so far that water entered her ports.

The last report from the scene of the disaster states that seven bodies have been identified.

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LONDON, July 4.—A diver states that the companion-way of the Daphne is blocked up by a solid mass of bodies, one upon another. It appears that the men who were at work below when the ship went over rushed from their work and became jammed in the passage-way. Some of the bodies still have tools in their hands. The diver thinks that there are still in the vessel at least as many corpses as have already been recovered.

Forty-one bodies had been found last night when darkness stopped the search. The divers say that they felt many more bodies.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

THE COUNT OF CHAMBERD NO BETTER.
PARIS, July 3.—The Count of Chamberd arrived in Paris this afternoon direct from Froberg. He says that the Count of Chamberd is making a desperate struggle and may last several days, but his recovery is impossible. He vomits everything he takes into his stomach. He is very much emaciated and extremely weak. A messenger who reached here today from Froberg brought the information that the physicians in attendance on the Count have little hope of his recovery. His mind is clear.

The Duke of Nemours and the Duke d'Alençon have gone to Froberg with the Count of Paris. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia and the Prince de Léon are also at Froberg.

Large crowds were present this morning at the ceremony in which medals were awarded for the recovery of the Count from his present critical illness. It is asserted in Rome that the Count has recovered the Papal blessing.

PARIS, July 4.—News was received here at midnight that the physicians attending the Count of Chamberd, at a consultation last night, decided that his case was hopeless. The statement is published that the members of the Orleans family have gone to Froberg only to fulfil a family duty.

The doctors fear that the Count of Chamberd is suffering from a cancerous abscess in his stomach, which may poison his blood.

FEARS THAT THE CHOLERA WILL SPREAD.
CAIRO, July 3.—The Sanitary Council has ordered the inhabitants of Damietta to be removed from their dwellings and scattered in tents. The infected

quarter of the town has been partly disinfected and partly burned.

There were twelve deaths at Mansurah and four at Samanout yesterday from cholera. Travel between Port Said and ports in Syria has been prohibited, owing to the outbreak of cholera at the former place. A panic prevails at Jiddah because of the expected arrival there of five steamers from India with pilgrims on their way to Mecca. It is feared that they bring the germs of cholera.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Nord-Deutsche Zeitung, the organ of Prince Bismarck, says that Germany and Prussia are devoting earnest attention to the subject of the cholera. Commissioners are to be assembled forthwith, in conjunction with the Imperial Board of Health, to deliberate on precautionary measures. Prince Bismarck, before starting for the country, personally ordered that sanitary measures be taken against the introduction of cholera into Germany.

LONDON, July 3.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government have no intention, for the present, of proposing any conference on the subject of quarantine against cholera.

TWO EXHIBITIONS OPENED.

CORK, July 3.—The Industrial Exhibition, covering three and a half acres of ground and including British, Continental and American exhibits, was opened by Earl Ranelagh to-day in the presence of a vast crowd. Some trouble had been expected, and police were posted in the audience. Perfect order, however, was maintained. A large procession of trades, with bands playing national airs, marched to the building. T. D. Sullivan and E. Dwyer Gray and many others were present at the opening ceremonies.

HAMBURG, July 3.—The International Cattle Show was opened here to-day. The burgomaster, in an address, said that the greatest thanks were due to foreign Powers for the cordial and extended.

KILLED BY AN ACCIDENT ON A TRAM ROAD.

LONDON, July 3.—At Huddersfield to-day, a steam tram was descending an incline, the brake attached to it failed to work and the car was captured. Two of its occupants were killed and thirty were injured. Some of the latter are in a precarious condition, and it is feared that they will die.

EFFECT OF VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES.

PANAMA, June 23.—Under the heading of "Earthquakes and Volcanoes" The Star and Herald gives the following description of some recent seismic commotions:

"The volcano of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua, is at present in eruption, much to the alarm of the residents in the middle of the lake. On May 1, at 10 a. m., a frightful and terrific subterranean rumbling was heard, which lasted between two and three minutes, but no outbreak was visible. On the following day a number of people climbed to the summit of the volcano, to find that the crater had increased in size, and was about thirty-five yards in length and three in width, but its depth could not be calculated. Around it were strewn large quantities of stones and rocks covered with colored mud, and ashes were scattered in all directions. Two days afterward, a series of terrific rumblings occurred. About 2:30 p. m. the earth and rock in the vicinity of the crater were seen to break, lava flowed forth, and from it there burst upward a thick column of lead-colored smoke, which sent the terrified villagers flying to the churches in the belief that the volcano was about to be destroyed. No damage, however, was done."

"The valley of the Atrato, in this Republic, is the centre of volcanic activity continues a centre of volcanic activity from month to month in this city in regard to the extent of the disaster, and great excitement prevailed. Crowds of people hurried to the scene to search for relatives and friends—hundreds were led thither by curiosity. Steamers were sent immediately to drag the river bed and to search elsewhere for the bodies of the victims, and tugs were dispatched to raise the capsized vessel. Divers were employed to look for bodies, several of which were brought to the foot of the ways. The accident caused a suspension of navigation in the Clyde."

ONE OF BUTLER'S ERRORS.

BOSTON, July 3.—Governor Butler, by his characteristic readiness and a disregard for the truth, made the statement in his speech at the Harvard commencement exercises that the State gave to Harvard a recognition, a compliment never paid by any other State to any other institution of learning. She made no such recognition. The State gave to Harvard a place in her laws under her constitution, and it is a mistake to say that she gave her recognition to Harvard. The State gave to Harvard a place in her laws under her constitution, and it is a mistake to say that she gave her recognition to Harvard.

CHILIAN LEAVING TOWNS IN PERU.

LIMA, July 3.—via Galveston, Tex.—The Tribune has published a letter of May 24 from Adolfo Yaguez urging Calderon to accept the same terms of peace as Iglesias, and that through Mr. Logan's recommendation, he should accept the same terms. Mr. Yaguez does not believe the United States will recognize Iglesias or accept a variable policy, and adds that he has told Mr. Logan that he is willing to treat for peace on the rational basis, with which he is well acquainted. Calderon has united his forces with those of Recabarren at Huancayo, and has started for Peru unknown. They number about 1,500 men. He is joined by the Chilean forces. Several places have been evacuated by the Chileans and are now lying in ruins.

PHASES OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PANAMA, June 23.—The Chileans are making preparations to evacuate the North of Peru, and have been visible directly after the capsizing, but many of them were afterwards seen to sink. Six men were seen clinging together. Four endeavored to climb upon the steamer as she was sinking, but were forced to desert or a rush of steam from a port-hole. Some climbed upon the keel just before the ship was submerged.

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TOPICS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, June 23.—Occasional cases of yellow fever here, but the disease is not epidemic. The incoming coffee crop in Salvador is expected to be between 20 and 25 per cent less than that of last year.

Mr. Von Bergen, the newly-appointed German Minister to Central America, was received by General Barrios, President of Guatemala, on the 6th inst.

Much excitement has been created in Bogota by a proposition in the House of Representatives to declare war against Ecuador. It is claimed by the first debate. The truth is there is no Ecuador with which Colombia could go to war. Venezuela, which is an enemy to Ecuador, and the rest of Ecuador is extremely well disposed toward this Republic.

FOREIGN NOTES.
MADRID, July 3.—The Papal Nuncio here has issued a circular letter declaring against a further extension by the Northern clergy of the doctrine contained in the recent Curial propaganda.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The Tribunal of Justice has decided to try Canon Froberg, who carried off funds of the Catholic Church in America, for breach of trust.

ZURICH, July 3.—Forty-five journalists, representing Europe and America, attended a fete here yesterday. The festivities included an exhibition regatta, illuminations, etc.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—Prime Orloff, the Russian Minister to France, has arrived here on his way to Paris. During his stay in this city he will visit Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, July 3.—Advices from Victoria state that the Marquis of Normandy, Governor of Victoria, at the opening of Parliament to-day announced his intention to resign his office, and that other colleagues in favor of an Australian confederation.

LONDON, July 3.—The Newmarket July meeting began today. The race for the July stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Sir J. W. Wigham's filly by Hermit out of Aorahide, by a head. Count P. de Lagrange's Arabian mare second. Leopoldo's stallion third. There were eight starters.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 3.—President Gonzalez has issued a decree establishing in connection with the Department of Agriculture a bureau for collecting and disseminating information in regard to the progress of agricultural and industrial

statistics. A general census will be taken every ten years.

BUTLER'S FINANCIAL IDEAS.

HIS VETO OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TAX BILL CRITICIZED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
BOSTON, July 3.—The Republicans made a political blunder when they passed the bill fixing the State tax at \$2,000,000. That amount will be required and if an honest Governor were at the head of the State the bill would have been signed. Butler sees in this bill a fine opportunity to make political capital in his next campaign. So he vetoes it, and will boast on a stump next fall that he has saved to the people half a million dollars, and many will believe him; whereas he will have saved a dollar. The other half will be borrowed, and the debt must be paid. The Journal, speaking of the veto, says: "Indeed, it is reduced to the question whether it is better for the State to have ample funds for the support of the Government, or whether it is better for the State to have a cash revenue of \$1,793,033. That amount has already been disbursed, and \$300,000 borrowed in anticipation of taxes due in November and December. Now, if a tax of \$2,000,000 were levied for ten months, it will not get along without borrowing then, but it will need to borrow less money by half a million, if the State had ample funds for the support of the Government, or whether it is better for the State to have a cash revenue of \$1,793,033. That amount has already been disbursed, and \$300,000 borrowed in anticipation of taxes due in November and December. Now, if a tax of \$2,000,000 were levied for ten months, it will not get along without borrowing then, but it will need to borrow less money by half a million, if the State had ample funds for the support of the Government, or whether it is better for the State to have a cash revenue of \$1,793,033. That amount has already been disbursed, and \$300,000 borrowed in anticipation of taxes due in November and December. 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